

# SILENT



# WORKER.

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## ALEXANDER L. PACH.

### An Interesting Sketch of a Prominent Deaf Man.

#### A Photographer of Considerable Local and National Fame—In the Field of Journalism—His Private, Social and Political Life.

Alexander Lester Pach, son of Morris and Rose L. Pach, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 24th, 1864, consequently he is nearly 29 years of age. His parents subsequently moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., and at the age of five years to Red Bank, N. J., where they still reside. Here Alex. attended the public schools, and at the age of fifteen was in the highest class in the High School. Leaving this school, he entered Lawton College, to take up the business course, but an attack of *cerebro spinal meningitis* of several months duration interfered and he recovered only to find himself totally deaf. By advice of friends, he entered the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and was under Prof's Jenkins and Currier's instruction. In '82 he graduated as valedictorian and ivy orator, standing at the head of the class. Then he entered in business with Pach Bros., (he having started to learn the art with an amateur's outfit while still at school) one of the leading photographers in New York City, whose main studio was then located on Broadway and 13th street. Here he was put in the printing room and did the work of a beginner, at the lowest point. After a year or so, he was sent on the college tour in New England, and became manager of the studios at Wellesley, Amherst and Williamstown, Mass., Middletown, Conn., Hanover, N. H., and Schenectady, N. Y., besides supervising the work for Rutgers, Pennsylvania Military Academy, St. Paul's and other schools. In the summer months he was employed at their Ocean Grove studio and by many press articles in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, induced quite a number of the deaf to make Ocean Grove their summer home. In February, 1888, (just five years ago) Mr. Pach bought out Pach Bros' Easton, Pa., establishment which had long been unprofitable—re-built and altered the place several times. Of it, as it stands to-day, we copy as follows from the Illustrated Edition of the *Easton Daily Express* of January 31st, 1893, to which paper we are indebted for the use of the cuts with which the article is illustrated.

#### HIS BUSINESS.

"The Industrial Edition of *The*

*Express* owes many of its portrait features to the skill of Photographer Pach, whose work in its behalf speaks for itself. The portraits of most of the business, clergy, medical and legal lights together with a majority of the views are the work of this artist, who, coming to Easton only five years ago, by his artistic ability and business acumen soon took the leading rank in his business. He received his training in the establishment of the Pach Brothers, of New York, going through all the departments and at the end of six years became manager of that firm's college business and for several successive classes of such colleges as Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, Wellesley, Union, Smith, Wesleyan and many smaller educational institutions, produced works that gave the highest satisfaction. On coming in possession of the Easton studio he soon reached out and every year finds



ALEXANDER L. PACH.

rate department and is kept busy turning out photographs of manufactured articles, all the productions of such establishments as the Lehr Organ Works, Garis' Furniture Factories, Hobson's and Messinger's Vehicle and Agricultural Works, National Switch and Signal Works, Lehigh Valley Engines and other products of Easton's manufacturing interests are reproduced in photographic form. The studio is located at 220 North Third street, at foot of the College Hill. The motto is "not how cheap, but how good," and it is lived up to in every respect. The prices for various productions of this house are extremely low considering the quality of the work.

"An establishment, carried on as this one, is not only a valuable acquisition to our community, but advertises it and deserves the patronage that has been so generously bestowed on it."



A CORNER OF THE RECEPTION ROOM.

him enlarging his territory. He now does the work for Wellesley, Wilson, Blair, Pennsylvania Military Academy, as well as the Lafayette work, and his studio work, in which he excels, ranks with the productions of the best masters in photography.

"While his own specialty is posing and lighting, many of the views and interiors are his own work, while some are the work of his assistants. The business has grown too large for one man to do all the operating and he has six people in the business, retouching and printing departments. The mercantile branch is a sepa-

Mr. Pach is perhaps the only man in the world in his line of business who conducts a large establishment doing his own operating and overseeing all of the details, who is handicapped by total deafness and who, by his own acknowledgment, is the worst lip-reader of his time. There are other deaf people who are in this business, but none who run an extensive establishment or who have taken the lead over half a dozen hearing competitors. For instance, Mr. Pach gets \$5.00 per dozen for cabinets while his nearest competitor only gets \$3.00 and the majority only get \$1.50

to \$2.00 per dozen. Of course Mr. Pach's work must be worth what he asks, or he would not be able to do business. During a visit to his studio last summer, the publisher of this paper noticed that his corps of assistants were admirably selected, and all were familiar with the manual alphabet, and the relations between employer and employees were the same as if the head of the establishment could hear. Mr. Pach has for his assistant in the office Miss A. L. Smith, who has held her position for nearly two years. In the finishing department, Mr. Geo. H. Harkrader is foreman and chief retoucher, Miss Armstrong and W. C. Nicholes being his assistant in the retouching and printing departments. Mr. Pach has for his personal assistant George C. Laungkin, who has been beside him in the skylight and with him at the colleges and assisting at all the operating for three years, and has become so competent as to relieve Mr. Pach of the major portion of the out-door work. This enables Mr. Pach to devote his entire time to the skylight. The studio is very pleasantly located on North Third Street, surrounded by handsome private residences. It comprises reception, mounting and dressing rooms, skylight, two dark rooms and stock rooms on the ground floor, and printing and silvering rooms on the second floor, with a large toning room in the basement, and is one of the best arranged and most commodious studios in the state. In some future number we will give illustrations of some of Mr. Pach's work.

Mr. Pach does a good deal of photograph work for the deaf. He attends nearly all their conventions in the East and takes with him his camera to make groups, and many are the gatherings immortalized by him. Those who were so fortunate as to receive copies of his New York Convention groups and those taken during the unveiling of the Gallaudet Statue on the grounds of the National Deaf-Mute College at Washington a few years ago, speak of his work as being unsurpassed. During this memorable occasion (also the convention of the National Association of Deaf-Mutes) Mr. Pach, with Messrs. A. Capelli, Chas. J. Le Clercq and Tresch, called on the Hon. James G. Blaine at the Capitol, but of this party only Messrs. Pach and Tresch waited. Their patience was rewarded, for they met Secretary Blaine and Walker Blaine and had a delightful time. Shortly after this meeting, Tresch and Walker Blaine died—then the Hon. James G. Blaine. Mr. Tresch was a well known deaf pictorial artist for such leading New



York dailies as the *World*, and in this line he held an enviable reputation.

#### HIS SCHOOL TRAITS.

While at school, Mr. Pach exhibited more than the average intelligence. He was very fond of reading and writing and would frequently send articles to his home papers describing the school and its surroundings. The facility with which he had for memorizing was so rapid that he would finish his lessons far in advance of the other members of his class. As a story teller he was entertaining, always having plenty of funny stories designed to make his fellow school-mates laugh. He introduced the cremation racket on Commencement night, and also the wearing of uniform caps with the class numerals thereon. No matter how full of fun Mr. Pach was, he was never rude or boisterous. His generosity and refined manners endeared him to one and all.

#### HIS PRIVATE LIFE.

Mr. Pach lives in a well appointed modern house on McCartney street a few steps from the college campus, and his family consists of his wife, and his two handsome boys, Stewart L. and George Vincent Pach. His father is a prominent citizen of Red Bank, N. J., a member of the Masonic and Elk fraternities, Veteran Firemen, etc. Of his three brothers, Mortimer is in business with his father and is an enthusiastic wheelman, having won several prizes in amateur races; Lester L. and Ernest are school boys.

#### IN SOCIETY

While a New Yorker, he was a member of the Gallaudet Club and of the Manhattan Literary Association. Before losing his hearing was a member of an Amateur Dramatic and Minstrel organizations, having been manager of the last. In Easton he is a member of Lodge No. 121, B. P. O. Elks and the first deaf man to enter an *iron clad* secret society which has since been accomplished by Messrs. E. A. Hodgson and Thomas F. Fox, also. For four years past, he has been Treasurer of the Hurly Burly Club, a leading society organization—the only member who has served four successive terms (Mr. Pach says that is because no other member would undertake the treasurership, but we doubt this). In addition he is an associate member of the Empire State Association, honorary member of the Virginia Association, (he with Messrs. Hodgson, Fox and Porter having made the trip to Richmond by water to attend the organization of the Association in 1891). He is a very active member and now Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Association for the Advancement of the Deaf. Prof. Jenkins, who was present at this gathering and delivered the oration for the occasion, says that Mr. Pach infused life into the *soiree* in his own peculiar winning way and made it one of the most enjoyable events in the history of the association. In addition to the above he is a member of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition. He was one of the original members of the Quad Club of New York City

and was its President during 1891-2. He was Secretary for one year of the Empire Association of Deaf-Mutes.

#### HIS JOURNALISTIC CAREER.

Mr. Pach resorts to writing for the press as a relief from the tedium of business. For ten years past the *Journal* has had many columns of matter from his prolific pen. The sea shore correspondence and "New England" and "Pennsylvania Notes" over the well-known signature of "Hypo," the "New York City News," under the caption of "The Man About Town," the articles on photography and "We Deaf, Our Woes," together with articles on photographic subjects to the several photographic publications and many others prove him to be a writer of considerable merit and of more than the average capacity. In 1888, he gave the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* a full page account of the Reading, Pa., Convention of the P. S. A. D., and last summer at Harrisburg's big gathering, he sent in the longest, most graphic and best account of the proceedings, most of the rest of the *Journal* of that issue being occupied by Messrs. Hodgson and Fox's story of the N. E. G. A. gathering. It was a brilliant number of the *Journal*. The *New York Mail and Express* has published signed articles by Mr. Pach and on the *Easton Daily Free Press* his "Spectator" articles were a good tribute to his journalistic abilities, as were also the series of articles in the *Sunday Post* signed "The Sage of Center Square."

#### MR. PACH IN POLITICS.

In politics he is a Republican, and always prides himself on the fact of his having begun his political life by taking part in a procession during the Grant Campaign of 1872 when he was but eight years old. During the memorable campaign just passed, he not only made a speech or two, but did active work in forming a city club, ward club, etc. Every one of Easton's and neighboring deaf people, with but a single exception, were uniformed and drilled and marched with the club he helped to organize. We see that his friend, Dr. B. Rush Field, who made a speech at the Allentown convention in 1891, is the candidate for mayor on the Democratic ticket, and we fear our friend Alex's fidelity to his party will be shaken up considerably. But local issues don't affect national politics, he says, by way of excuse and we guess he is right. In spite of the fact that he has been deaf eleven years, he has officiated at several banquets as *Magister Epularum*, where every body else could hear, and his introductions were always "pat" in spite of his being unable to hear. He can tell a good story either orally or to his deaf friends and generally has a new one.

#### TRUE REST.

Rest is not quitting  
The busy career;  
Rest is the fitting  
Of self to its sphere.

\* \* \* \* \*  
'Tis loving and serving  
The highest and best;  
'Tis onward, unswerving,  
And that is true rest.

—John S. Dwight.

#### ANTHONY CAPELLI.

Anthony Capelli, the subject of this sketch, is one of the many successful deaf printers who graduated from the printing office superintended by Mr. E. A. Hodgson, at the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, on Washington Heights.

Mr. Capelli was born in New York City, June 23d, 1862. He is of



(From a photograph by Alex. L. Pach.)

Italian parentage, his father having emigrated to America in 1840. When Anthony was only one year old, his parents visited their native country taking him with them. Owing to the civil war at the time, they left him in the care of an uncle, returned to America and settled in Hoboken, N. J. At the age of six, Anthony was brought back to this country under the care of his brother-in-law. His first education was received in the parochial school of the "Lady of our Grace," Hoboken, N. J. At the age of eight years, Mr. Capelli lost his hearing from typhoid fever, and was placed in Dr. Greene's articulation school, then located on 44th street. After a year in this school he was placed in the New York Institution on Washington Heights, and was under the instruction of Profs. Jenkins, Clarke and Currier. Here he remained until graduating in 1884, carrying with him a good share of the honors of his class.

This institution had and still has one of the best conducted printing offices in the country, and the art of printing had a strong fascination for him, so after serving his apprenticeship under the careful instruction of Mr. E. A. Hodgson, he left the sacred precincts of that grand old institution well prepared for a life career at his chosen occupation. He joined Typographical Union No. 6, the largest and most influential organization of the graphic arts in New York City. Subbing here and there at various offices in the city, he at last obtained a steady place in the well known office of Wynkoop & Hallenbeck. A steady and faithful worker, Mr. Capelli became the favorite of the office and was often entrusted with duties not generally given to the other compositors. In the year 1889, he was elected chairman of the chapel of his office in spite of his deafness, was re-elected in 1890, and would have served his second term had he not been called to succeed Mr. George S. Porter as assistant foreman of the printing office at the New York Institution, which position he now holds with credit.

Owing to the experience which Mr. Capelli has received from the

New York Institution printing office and other city offices he is well fitted to teach printing in any institution for the deaf. In manners he is very courteous and socially is very agreeable. For many years Mr. Capelli has been a resident of Hoboken, N. J., and always takes pride in the fact that he was a Jersey man.

As a fellow-worker, whether in public or in social affairs of the deaf, he is a number-one man—he has held many offices in associations of the deaf and is now the Secretary of the Fanwood Quad Club, (being one of the originators) the leading club of deaf-mutes in New York City. His school days were full of life and leading spirit, so are his later days full of ambition and shining manhood, all on account of wise counsel and good precepts administered by good and wise benefactors of the deaf, coupled with his own efforts. He is a credit to the school that gave him his education, to the printing office from which he graduated, and a fine member of the band of intelligent silent workers.

#### Industrial Education.

The question of industrial schools or manual training is one of growing interest principally to city schools, but might with equal force of logic apply to the country schools as well, since the manual school is supposed to train the pupil in those things he will need in solving the "bread and butter" question of life. If education is for citizenship, then the ability to earn an honest living is one of its chief aims and ends and is as surely a part of the work of education. A learned and practical writer on this point that "to this end industrial training must be made an integral part of our common school system. If it cannot be done without a radical change in our present methods then such a change must come. Since the great majority of our boys must depend for an honest living upon the skill of the eye, ear and hand, does it not seem a little one-sided to have almost the entire work of public education devoted to something else?" Manual training will soon be a part of the instruction of our city graded schools for the simple reason that the mode of living and the necessities of a large part of our urban population demand it, but like the kindergarten it can be applied to the country common schools only in part and then not until local interest is sufficiently awakened to the necessities of the case to pay the additional expense incident thereto.—From the *Educational Courier*.



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**Institution Reports Reviewed.**

The Clarke Institution of Northampton shows this pioneer of the pure oral schools of America to be prosperous and successful in every way. To those who have witnessed the work done in this institution, nothing needs to be said in its praise. The cuts given of the buildings of the school show how amply and in what a home-like way the pupils are sheltered.

The Colorado Institution sends a handsome Report of 38 pages, printed at its own office. The school is liberally supported and is progressing in every way. Articulation, art, kindergarten and industrial training in different branches receive due attention. The building is among the handsomest of the institutions in the country, and the view showing Pike's Peak in the distance is the finest without exception, unless one prefers the view of the Golden Gate from the front of the California Institution. The deaf children of Colorado are fortunate in every way.

The Report of the Georgia Institution shows a total attendance within the last year of 107 pupils, of whom 50 are colored.

It is evident that the authorities in the State mean to give the negroes their full share of the benefits of education. The situation of the school is surpassed by few, if any, of our Institutions for healthfulness and beauty, but the appropriations for its maintenance have hitherto been inadequate for the work it has to do. The Principal makes a convincing showing of the need of special appropriations to the amount of more than \$20,000. If he gets the money it is safe to say it will be used to the best advantage.

THE Report of the Arkansas Institution gives a very clear showing of the progress made during the administration of Principal Clarke, who has just left the school to take charge of the Michigan Institution. The number of pupils has doubled, new buildings have been erected, the industrial department has been greatly enlarged and improved, and an excellent system of art training has been introduced. All this, too, has been done under the difficulties caused by insufficient financial support. We hope Mr. Clarke's successor will show equal ability and will have a fair chance, which Mr. Clarke never had, to show what can be done with adequate means.

The South Carolina Institution reports a moderate growth in numbers, the attendance now reaching 110, and a sound condition generally.

The Texas Institution, since Prof. Blattner's succession to the Principalship, has been making great advances. The plan of instruction and the routine of school life, seems to be excellent, so far as one can judge from such indications as reach us.

The Report of the Minnesota School for the Deaf, which is included in that of the Institution for Defectives, is illustrated with a number of half-

toned views of the exterior and interior of the building, which are very creditable as showing good planning and liberal provision to meet the wants of the deaf.

Dr. Noyes gives full and valuable statistics in regard to causes of deafness, nationality, etc., of his pupils for thirty years past. In the industrial line an attempt has been made to add farming to the occupations taught, but not much can be done to teach this branch at school, in Dr. Noyes' opinion.

**A Dinner in Honor of Dr. Peet.**

A very enjoyable and somewhat notable dinner-party was given on the 10th of this month by Mr. Henry J. Haight, at his residence, No. 284 Madison Avenue, New York. The occasion was intended as a compliment to Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, late Principal of the New York Institution, on his retiring from that position after forty-seven years of continuous service in the instruction of the deaf. There were twelve guests, six hearing and six deaf gentlemen, and the host with his son carried the total number just above the ominous number of thirteen and preserved the equal division between those who hear and those who do not.

Besides Dr. Peet, there were present Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Rector Emeritus of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes; Principals Currier, of New York; Cronter, of Pennsylvania; Jenkins, of New Jersey, and Prof. Elmendorf, of Lexington Avenue. The deaf guests were Gideon E. Moore, Ph.D., (Heidelberg), Mr. Albert Barnes, Edwin A. Hodgson, M.A., Editor of the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, Mr. Theo. A. Froehlich, Pres't Manhattan Literary Association, Prof. T. F. Fox, of New York, and Mr. J. F. O'Brien.

After a sumptuous meal had been served, doing credit to Mr. Haight's hospitality and the skill of his chef, the health of the honored guest was given by the host who then called upon each one at the table in succession for remarks.

Every one was glad to join in doing honor to Dr. Peet, the veteran leader in the profession of deaf-mute instruction, and the tributes rendered by those who had been his pupils were especially full of gratitude and affection. Perhaps no teacher of the deaf has ever inspired more of the strongest and tenderest feeling towards himself than is shown to Dr. Peet by those who were under him as their teacher. It is the testimony of all that he completely forgot himself in his work, and found his highest pleasure in seeing the benefits which he was able to render to his pupils. These men and women are to be found in many useful and honorable callings for which they were fitted under his teaching, and six teachers, trained by him, are now at the head of as many different institutions for the deaf.

The seven deaf gentlemen who met on this occasion, illustrated the degree of success possible to be attained by the deaf.

The occupations are, electrician, chemist, engraver, clerk in Post Office, teacher and printer. We hope to give in future numbers of this pa-

per, illustrated sketches of some of them, for the encouragement of our deaf readers.

**New York Notes.**

Saturday evening, February 4th, the Protean Society gave a theatrical performance in the chapel of the New York Institution, entitled "The Village Ghost," and attracted a margin over two hundred mutes from roundabouts. The intense cold weather had much to do with keeping many at home, and as the play was a rousing success in both the acting and finances, those undoubtedly missed a rare treat. Previous to the performance, twenty groups were given, being represented by Messrs. A. Baxter, Frank Avens and Martin Glynn. They were very well represented and Principal Currier has decided to have them given at the meeting of Directors shortly. The play was rendered by an excellent cast and was one of those veritable Protean "hits," but we must deny a description for want of time and space. The return to the cars over the icy pavements from the Institution, the snow and slush of the previous day having frozen solid, witnessed some fine amusements at the expense of those who had the misfortune to lose their footing. One of our stoutest mutes "went down" and it took four men to get him "up." We hear of no serious accidents resulting from the falls.

From Fanwood comes the interesting news that at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, they unanimously passed a resolution which called for Principal Currier being both Principal and Superintendent of the New York Institution. Mr. Currier was only recently promoted to the Principalship. The retirement of Superintendent Brainerd will recall to many former pupils of that school his kindness and efforts in looking to the comfort of them. The news was received with sorrow in New York.

Miss Ida (?) Jones, a graduate of the Lexington Avenue School, and a great favorite in social circles, is reported to be dying. Consumption is said to be the cause.

Mrs. Alice M. Yankauer, nee Hatch, whose child died recently, was reported to be beyond medical aid, and that the end was but a matter of time. She had a bad case of pneumonia. Since writing the above she was reported to be on the road to recovery, having passed the crisis.

The warm weather of Sunday last brought out a large congregation to St. Ann's Church. Dr. Gallaudet occupied the pulpit and his discourse was "Love." He announced the holding of extra services for deaf-mutes on Ash Wednesday and every Thursday evening at eight o'clock during the Lenten season.

The history of the New York Institution is now in the hands of the printer and will be published in book form for distribution at the World's Fair. The Institution closes somewhat early this summer, in order to give time for the preparation of events and business connected with the World's Fair.

By the way have not the World's Congress of the Deaf prepared a pro-

gram as yet? We are anxiously waiting its appearance in the deaf-mute press or circular form.

INFANTE.

**Kind Words.**

The SILENT WORKER comes to us this week enlarged to eight pages and nicely illustrated. Ever since Mr. Porter was called to take charge of the New Jersey Institute printing office we have noticed a steady improvement in this paper. The WORKER both literarily and typographically now ranks near the top of the deaf-mute press.—*Arkansas Optic*.

The SILENT WORKER has an industrial page devoted to news of deaf-mutes who are doing well at their chosen trades. It is one of the most interesting and gratifying features of any institution paper in the country. It shows conclusively that the deaf boy who applies himself to his work in the shops and is careful and attentive when he enters a position after leaving school, need have no fear of being unable to earn a good living.—*The (Western Pa.) Gazette*.

We notice in the SILENT WORKER very decided improvement. Not only has it been much enlarged in size, but the reading matter has been so arranged as to require little exertion on the part of the readers to find the topic in which his interest mostly centers. We shall take much pleasure in watching the department of Industrial Education and the School-Room, for to them belong subjects of special importance to us. The number for January contains a detailed history of the school together with an excellent portrait of Principal Weston Jenkins and a cut of the institution.—*The Institute (Fla.) Herald*.

Teacher—What is the height of Pike's Peak?

Boy—Do you mean how high it is above the surrounding country?

"How high is it above the sea?"

"Ugh, at high tide or low tide?"

"Either."

"I forget."

Professor (to boy in natural history class)—Are animals known to possess the sentiment of affection?

Boy—They are, sir.

Professor—What animal has the greatest natural fondness for men?

Boy—Woman.

**TO THE DEAF-MUTE WORLD.**

It is gratifying to me, to be able to offer hope, to the multitude of the silent world, who are partially or even totally deaf.

The day has arrived when this great affliction can be removed.

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There are thousands who will not believe this, but there are ten thousand who will. This is offered to the majority.

For full particulars regarding the treatment and the methods pertaining thereto send for circulars and other printed matter to

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## INDUSTRIAL.

*In future we will print under this heading communications from individuals, comments or newspaper extracts relative to the Technical or Industrial progress of the deaf.*

It is generally conceded by principals and teachers of the deaf that printing is one of the best trades that could be selected for the deaf to learn while at school. They also recognize it as a valuable aid to school-room work. It is frequently remarked that those pupils who are employed in the printing office a few hours each day, make more rapid progress in their studies than those who are not. They have to read whether they want to or not, so that a taste for reading is soon cultivated, their language is improved and their general knowledge is broadened to a great extent.

We have been requested to present before our readers our methods of teaching printing, and we take pleasure in doing so, for the reason that it gives us an opportunity to explain the needs and improvements of our office, which is so essential for the proper training of those who wish to make printing their life work.

When a candidate is admitted, we give him a good "talking to," in order to impress on his youthful mind that order and neatness are of the greatest importance. We tell him that he can not become a good printer unless he has been a good "devil." Then he is started on his first tasks—that of sweeping the floor, of cleaning the press, etc. The reason for this is obvious. In sweeping, he is liable to come across various kinds of type and furniture, and he soon becomes acquainted with their names and uses; in cleaning the press, he learns the parts, how it is constructed and how it runs; in washing rollers, he becomes familiar with their proper treatment. When he has finished these tasks properly, we require him to commit to memory the names of the different implements and pieces of furniture in the office, and then the punctuation marks and other characters contained in a printer's "case." Now and then we test his memory by surprising him with unexpected questions. This generally keeps him prepared. Our aim is to get the boys interested in their work, so we are careful to study the different nature of each pupil.

The next step is to learn the "case," and on no account do we permit a beginner to set up type before he is thoroughly familiar with each box and every piece of type metal which the case contains. After this he is given "reprint" copy and required to show us the first lines he sets up. If there are any mistakes in the first line, we tell him to go back and find those mistakes himself. If he fails, we point them out to him, and he must correct those mistakes before allowed to commence another line. We give him an idea how the lines should be spaced and justified, and always insist on correctness. Any false movement in the arm is corrected and the proper standing position is formed.

At first the beginner has little or

no idea how words are divided. We help him a good deal at first and finally refer him to the dictionary which we have tied to a string in a convenient place. In a few years he has improved so much that he is able to get along without resorting to either the dictionary or teacher, and can punctuate fairly well. With considerable practice on manuscript copy he will become able to decipher bad chirography and to detect errors in spelling which some writers frequently make.

After he has finished his first stickfull, the next step is to distribute it. This is repeated several times, when he is taught how to empty on a galley. We try to get them in the habit of correcting their own mistakes in the stick as they go along, instead of waiting to detect them in a proof. This practice makes it possible for them to read reversed letters on type metal as readily as they do print, and besides this it makes them accurate. They are also impressed with the fact that correctness is of far greater importance than speed, and that the latter will come of itself without their knowing it.

Each beginner is known by his "slug number." He has to put his number at the head of all matter he has composed. This enables us to tell at once by whom every "take" of a certain "copy" has been set up. The one who has less than four mistakes in his proof escapes the work of making the corrections and the task falls to the one who exceeds this number. This method is followed in all well regulated offices, and the punishment tends to make the compositor more careful and accurate in his work.

Beginners often show a desire to skip the minor details in order to do the work required of the more experienced. They are going "too fast," and we are often obliged to hold them back.

Imposing forms, press work and those kinds of work that require the greatest amount of skill, are given to those who excel in general rapid and accurate type-setting, and they are invariably the ones who have been in the printing office the longest and are about to graduate. In order to give such cases some experience in this line of work, we have set up and printed from time to time a small four or eight page paper called *The Printer's Apprentice*, containing such matter on printing as will both amuse and instruct. We teach them how to make up and tie up pages, to impose forms and to do press-work, the harmony and contrast of colors, the relations between paper and ink, and other things that would require a good deal of space to describe. A knowledge of drawing such as some of the pupils gain by instruction in the art department will be found very useful to those learning printing, as it is well known that the one who can draw well stands a better chance of turning out good job work.

The methods outlined above are practically the same as those followed in the New York Institution printing office, and we think they are very good, for the reason that more successful printers leave that office

than perhaps any other office of its kind and purpose in the world.

In order to give the boys the very best advantages for learning the trade, as it should be learned, the office should be well supplied with type and machinery. In this respect our office is greatly in need. With one small foot-power press and a small quantity of type, we cannot expect to turn out but fair compositors. The fact that typesetting machines are rapidly taking the place of hand composition, is one reason why arrangements should be made so as to give the deaf apprentice an opportunity to learn not only plain composition but other branches of the business that comes with cylinder presses. Where one may fail to be a good compositor, he may turn out to be a good pressman.

At some future date we hope to give some of our ideas on how a printing office such as we need should be equipped.

G. S. P.

\* \* \*

The illustrated sketch of Mr. Pach on first page is not an obituary notice, but a fitting tribute to a young man who, defying deafness, has pushed his way to the very front in his line of business. It proves that deaf men can accomplish as much as hearing men, and that the absence of hearing is not such a terrible misfortune as some people think. It is our hopes to show up all such cases in the *SILENT WORKER*, and hope that modesty will not prevent them from coming forward to help dispel the popular prejudice that deaf men are little better than cripples, lunatics and the blind. The most successful men in business are those who are the most widely advertised.

\* \* \*

We have received from St. Louis, a very fine wood engraving executed by a deaf gentleman, whom we will take pleasure in introducing to the readers of *THE SILENT WORKER* in the March number. Perhaps Mr. Souweine, of New York, or Mr. Cullingworth, of Philadelphia, will send us some specimens of their work to prove they are no slouches in the line of wood engraving.

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

## How Deaf People Get Along in The World of Labor.

*The Silent Hoosier* says: "Saw-filing would be the most congenial occupation for a deaf-mute of which we know."

There is a telegraph operator at Sedalia, Mo., who is said to be deaf and dumb. He receives messages by putting his head against the instrument at which he is working, so that he can feel the jarring of the sounds.

Joe Mosnal, a former pupil of the Missouri and Wisconsin schools, who also attended the National Deaf-Mute College at Washington, is now in Topeka, Kan., where he works as a printer. He is a member of the Typographical Union and makes good wages. He is a very smart fellow, but he is a bachelor.—*Critic*.

Howard P. Hofsteater, a former student of the National Deaf-Mute College, and more recently, teacher

in the South Dakota school is now superintendent of a dairy farm at Corning, Ia. The owner is Superintendent Simpson, of South Dakota.

*The Ohio Mute Chronicle* says:—"Frank Meinharth, who left our school a few years ago, says he gets \$500 a week. His father was tired of his soda and mineral factory, and he sold his business to his two sons for \$18,000. Frank and his brother are busy now. I think he is the first mute to own such a factory in our country. He says he will fulfill his promise to give his friends work."

The large oil painting displayed in the window of Gallett's jewelry store was painted from a copy of Rosa Bonheur's celebrated "Horse Fair," that sold for \$60,000, and derives additional interest from the fact that it is the work of Frank E. Worswick, a young man who has been deaf and dumb since infancy, when he had an attack of spinal meningitis. The talent possessed by young Worswick promises to be of great aid to him, besides proving a means of great enjoyment to one thus shut out from life's common pleasures.—*Aberdeen News*.

Carlisle, Pa., is the center of a flourishing shoe manufacturing industry, and a number of deaf men are employed in the factories. Among them are Daniel Paul, John D. Ziegler, John Dunner, Robert Kersteller, Henry Spahr and Ira Poorman. The three rival factories of Carlisle make the competition very brisk, and the deaf workmen have plenty to do, and their services are always in demand. The Carlisle and Bedford factories have been shut down for a week or so, but Lindner factory has been running full time, much to the satisfaction of Messrs. Paul, Dunner and Kersteller, who are employed therein. Mr. Poorman has just left the Bedford factory and is now with the Lindner Company.

The ground taken by the *Silent World* that the papers emanating from schools for the deaf should be edited and published in such manner as to be of benefit to the pupils learning the printing trade is sound. Our idea of a school paper, like the *Dakota Advocate*, for instance, is that the matter published should be well written and should treat of such subjects as have a scope in the educational field, though we wish to make no discrimination between schools for the deaf and schools for the hearing. The paper should devote a good part of its space to happenings in and about the school from which it is published.

In mechanical execution, the paper should be a model of neat workmanship. Where a poorly printer's ink-besmeared sheet is turned out, poor printers are turned out. Do we wish to send out our printers labelled "Botches"? Certainly not. Then we want to teach our printers to do neat work. This can be done by paying attention to details in making up and executing any job. The papers issued at the various schools for the deaf are good indexes of what sort of printers are "created" in the various offices.—*Dakota Advocate*.



Written for the SILENT WORKER.

**A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.****Getting out a Daily Paper on Time.—The Pluck and Endurance of a Deaf Man.**

We notice in your valuable paper that a new department has been created—the publishing from time to time a short biographical sketch of prominent deaf-mutes in this country. We have been asked again and again “what can a deaf-mute do?” To an ordinary deaf person this question is thought absurd, for what a hearing person can accomplish, a deaf-mute can also, but to a hearing person it is entirely different. We heartily approve of the aim of the SILENT WORKER, to enlighten the reading public on the aims, ambition and accomplishments of the deaf. Besides it would make it interesting reading, even for the deaf themselves. It is like drawing many a hidden, but illustrious character out of darkness into the light. A biographical sketch of a prominent deaf-mute accompanied with an etching or engraved photograph of him or herself would be sure to catch the eye of the hearing world and thus be the means of a still further push up the ladder. It is about time that all interested in the matter should take steps to see this excellent plan pushed through, in the mean time remembering that the success of such a step depends on their own action. “You press the button, the SILENT WORKER does the rest.” There’s many a person who takes up a daily, weekly, or monthly paper and while perusing the well filled pages have little or no idea of the trials and troubles experienced in getting such out “on time” in order to please its readers.

During the recent cold snap, while a daily paper—on which the writer was working at the time spoken of—was just going to print on a new Campbell press, the shaft supporting the heavy cylinder snapped off right close to the press, rendering it useless. The cog wheel was whirled ten feet off from its proper place by the swift revolution, retaining such after breaking off. The writer was frightened by the loud report and turning around just stepped aside in time to get out of the way of the large cog wheel. It struck his frame with sufficient force to put things in a sorry plight and “pi” was quite plentiful. Of course work was suspended for the time being, all hands having their “say.” It was decided to “set up” the paper, an eight page daily, and start for New York with the forms. Now Yonkers is sixteen miles from Park Row in New York City, and sleighing being excellent, all hands decided to give a “lift.” It was bitterly cold and well wrapped up the four horses started at 4:30. Enough noise was made to draw many a drowsy head to the window, but little did they know it was the *Yonkers Daily Herald* en route. The workingmen froze, each one getting a reminder in the shape of frost-bitten ears, nose, fingers or toes. The editor was quiet. We thought him frozen to death, but on reaching New York he had to thaw out his moustache before he could come to terms with fellow workmen

concerning the printing of the paper. Poor fellow, sorry to say he had to part with the soft down the next day for it had been ruined. The foreman had one of his feet frozen and next night let a form fall and it was “pied.” The tired comps were therefore put to extra task. The writer was working for twenty hours without sleep or rest, and the force of workmen being reduced by sickness, superinduced by the cold weather, he had to help the pressman on with the paper on a smaller press. The poor fellow fainted three times from the work and the writer brought him to his senses. It was a terrible morning. Not a soul was in the building, but the pressman and himself. The two large boilers had to be kept from bursting, and you can imagine the responsibility thrust unexpectedly on the writer. The pressman was unable to move a muscle, but Mr. Maynard was equal to the emergency and by six o’clock A.M. had the paper out just as the army of newsboys came in for their supply of papers. Little did the public know of that thrilling night, when in an instant a whole block might have been destroyed by an explosion and fire. The mute figuring in this episode never uttered a word, the pressman was as mute as the Sphinx. Not the employer or an employee knows a word of this experience. It is an untold tale in this city. There’s not a witness to vouch for the anxieties expressed. There’s not a person who gazed on that ghostly white and sleeping workman as he lay; nothing stirred the death scene save the motion of the machinery. Run for a doctor! It would be death. As doctor, engineer and pressman, the mute was badly perplexed. Call for help! The piercing cry would only re-echo from the walls. Being assured that a short rest would benefit the poor fellow, the writer set about studying the boilers, and when the last sheet was printed, you may be sure the fires were out in a jiffy and the great responsibility was partly shifted off his shoulders. The short rest called for by the pressman was given, but was it short? He was still breathing heavily when the writer called him at eight A.M., and escorted him home. Both men were too worn out to report for duty the following day and many were the suspicions aroused by our non-appearance. The breaking down of the press necessitated triple the work done by the large press, for a much smaller one had to do the work, then progress was slow at that, considering the large circulation of the paper. At last accounts the health of that poor fellow workman has been broken down also, so you see the greatness of self sacrifice and perseverance endured, where many would have stopped.

This short story, true in every detail, will suffice to show that the work of a printer is by no means what many consider it to be—“a soft job.”

R. E. MAYNARD.  
YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 2d, '93.

What wealth it is to have such friends that we cannot think of them without elevation.—*Thoreau.*

**“STICK.”**

There is a class of young men who never rise in their occupation, never gain more than the barest living, are always “hard up,” and remain poor and at the foot of the social and communal ladder all their lives. One of the reasons is that when they are given a job of work to do they do not stick to it. As apprentices their minds seem to run upon everything but their work, which they leave at all hours of the day to look at some trivial thing or to gossip with other worthless associates. They become dissatisfied with nearly everything they have to do, and do not pay the close attention to their work they should in order to learn how to do it properly, or become experts in it.

Their minds become weak, thin and frivolous, ready to be blown into fragments by every light breeze that reaches them. Instead of minding their own business that of others attracts more of their attention—they seem more concerned about other people’s affairs than their own. They are persistent “eye-servants,” and work only when the eye of the master is upon them. Consequently they never learn their trade or occupation thoroughly, and pass out into the world as “botches,” “blacksmiths” and “good-for-nothings.” And what is the result of all this? When they go into a shop or manufactory seeking employment they soon reach their level. Instead of earning and receiving the highest wages of their class, they are put down to the lowest and most menial work and that which pays the least. Of course they become dissatisfied, think they are not treated well, and leave for other places with the same results. Instead of “sticking” somewhere, they are known in the trade as “rounders” and “tramps”—here to-day and there to-morrow, and always as “worthless cusses!” For the habit gained in their youth of not sticking to their work follows them even if they do not stick to their business at all times. It does not take the master of a shop long to find out the habits of a new workman and measure him according to his true value. Therefore boys, remember that if you do not always wish to be a “poor coot,” kicked and cuffed and ridiculed and half-paid as you pass along through life, *Learn to stick to your work*, never leave it for trifles or gossip, and success will crown your efforts. You will find it far more agreeable to become a gentleman in your occupation than to be rated as a “bum” and a “good-for-nothing!”—*Jamesburg Advance.*

**A Query on Industrial Training.**

Every school has pupils, who, no matter how hard and faithfully a teacher may work are very indifferent scholars, yet in the shop the same pupils do excellent work. Why would it not be an excellent plan to relieve such pupils from all or a part of their school room work and give them the extra time in the shop. In other words perfect them in the thing which they can do and thus increase their usefulness in the world. The idea expressed by the editor of the *Index* is excellent. To give pupils from one to three years extra time

for industrial training after they have finished their intellectual course. Could that be done in all schools it would be of lasting benefit to many. —*Salt Lake Eagle.*

Among the crafts that do the largest amount of good to our pupils, and in which it appears to us, a larger number easily succeed in after school life is the art of the printer.

Any bright, energetic youth of either sex can learn it. Hardly any town is without its printing office. With proper encoachment the craft can be of the greatest amount of help to the class-room work. Type setting and proof-reading broadens the general information. The cultivation of quickness and accuracy are no small gains in the aid to other studies. A youth of self sacrifice, ambition can carry this trade into effect. An examination of crafts that were followed by students before entering our National Deaf-Mute College will bring to light that a large majority followed the “art preservative of arts.” We therefore, believe that a large share of attention should be given to this branch of the industrial school, as it is plainly evident that it can do a large amount of mental discipline, giving instruction in correct punctuation, and maturity of expression.—*Louisiana Pelican.*

**Inventions and Patents.**

Persons who have made Inventions are invited to write to Messrs. Munn & Co. No. 361 Broadway, N. Y., who will advise them, without charge, whether a Patent can be probably obtained. Book of instructions sent free, containing hints for procuring advances on inventions, etc. Over forty-five years experience.

Did you ever hear a bed-tick?  
Did you ever hear a napkin-ring?  
Did you ever see a pillow-slip?  
Did you ever see a board-walk?  
Did you ever see a horse-fly?  
Did you ever see a window-pane?  
Did you ever see a hat-band?  
Did you ever see a collar-button?  
Can February, March; no, but April, May.

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# The Silent Worker,

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH

AT THE

New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One scholastic year..... 50 cents.  
To parents or guardians..... 25 cents.

Advertising rates made known on application.

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TRENTON, N. J.

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TRENTON, FEBRUARY, 1893.

We have heard a good many criticisms on the new Columbian stamps, but we think one of our teachers said the best thing on the subject. Her judgment is: "They are too large to put on a letter—they may perhaps make very good chest protectors."

MR. C. N. BRAINERD, the veteran Superintendent of the New York Institution, retires from that position which the Board have decided to abolish. The duties of Superintendent, as well as those hitherto belonging to the office of Principal, will hereafter be performed by Mr. Currier. Mr. Brainerd came to the New York Institution some thirty years ago and has served faithfully and acceptably since then as clerk, steward and superintendent. He has proved himself a thorough business man, a good administrator and a genial, warm-hearted gentleman. All the old pupils of Fanwood and the officers and teachers, as well, will remember him kindly.

REV. JOB TURNER, the well-known deaf-mute missionary to the deaf, sends a printed statement of his work for the quarter ending December 1st, 1892. Starting from Staunton Va., he traveled through the mountain region of West Virginia, holding services in the open air, under the forest oaks, and riding on horseback up and down the roughest roads. Mr. Turner kept on through Kentucky and down the Mississippi Valley, stopping at important points and reaching New Orleans the last Sunday in September. From New Orleans he went to Baltimore, thence to Romney, W. Va., and to other points in the two Virginias, and the first Sunday in November found him again in New Orleans. Working northward, he

visited points in Alabama and the Carolinas, thence to El Paso, Texas, northward to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and on the last Sunday in the quarter he preached at the institution at Colorado Springs. During this rapid journeying about, he was holding public services and baptisms, officiating at marriages, and doing active missionary work all the time. When it is considered that Mr. Turner is now an elderly man, approaching seventy, his activity will appear somewhat remarkable. He is certainly doing a very good work among a class who need just such services as he renders. May he be spared for many years to continue his useful labors.

In the sketch of this institution published in our last issue, we mentioned the Home for the Colored Blind and Deaf, established in Trenton more than thirty years ago by Dr. Platt H. Skinner. Since that article was written, further information has been obtained through investigations kindly made by Hon. William S. Yard of this city, and by the courtesy of Mrs. J. H. Skinner, the widow of the founder of this Home, who is still living at the home of her son in Elmira, N. Y.

Dr. Skinner was born in 1824, at Prattsburg, N. Y., was graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, and studied dentistry, setting up business in New York City. He was very much interested in educational and charitable work for the neglected classes, and especially for the negroes, who, at that time, were shut out from the advantages which other persons enjoyed. In 1854, he married Miss Jerusha M. Hills, a semi-mute teacher in the New York Institution for the Deaf. In 1856, he went to Washington, D. C., and interested President Pierce and other gentlemen in public life in the founding of an institution for the deaf-mutes and the blind of the District of Columbia, the same which under President Gallaudet has developed into the National College for the Deaf. Dr. Skinner's connection with this school was severed owing to some disagreement between the managing board and himself as to the policy of the institution. In 1858 he established a school in Niagara City, N. Y., for colored deaf and blind children, being moved to this action by the consideration that in no State of the Union, as far as known, was any provision made at that time for the education at public expense of negro children of these defective classes. He gathered some twelve or fourteen such children from Canada and from the United States, and in 1859 he removed his school to Trenton, hiring the property of Mr.

John Adam Clark on the Pennington Road. The next year Mr. Skinner bought the "Hester" property of ten acres, opposite to Mr. Clark's, and, with the assistance of his pupils, built a house of concrete, octagonal in shape and twenty-five feet on a side, two stories in height. Old residents of Trenton who remember Dr. Skinner very well, say that it was something very curious and interesting to watch the work progressing under Dr. Skinner's direction. While at Niagara City he had become blind, owing to over-work, and all his pupils were either blind or deaf, yet he and his pupils, with the assistance of only one other person, a carpenter, did all the work of construction on this large dwelling. The recollection of the people in Trenton is that Dr. Skinner planned the building, had the concrete of which it was built prepared under his direction, and superintended all the details of construction. It is recalled by one of the neighbors that he once saw Mr. Skinner and a blind boy working in a field and moving directly towards a patch of green brier. He good-naturedly called out to Mr. Skinner to warn him, when Mr. Skinner replied: "Thank you, but there is no danger of my getting scratched. I have eyes on the ends of my fingers." In spite of his blindness, Mr. Skinner managed to talk freely with his deaf wife and his pupils. It is the impression of people who knew them here that they used an alphabet, or a system of signs of their own devising, but this may be a misapprehension. The blind children were taught by Dr. Skinner to read in raised print and to sing, while Mrs. Skinner taught the deaf-mute pupils by the method then usually employed. Some of the deaf boys and girls were taught to set type and they published a little paper, the composition being done by these pupils and the press-work by the blind boys, while the papers were folded and prepared for mail by the blind girls. The subscriptions to this little paper were one source of income, and Dr. Skinner occasionally gave exhibitions in the neighboring towns, from which some money was received. Contributions were sent in from charitable persons and as all the pupils were actively employed in work suited to their age and capacity—such as house-work, tilling the ground, raising chickens, etc., the expenses of the Home were very light. The enterprise was in general regarded favorably by the citizens of Trenton, Dr. Skinner being spoken of by those who remember him as "a smart man," "a pleasant neighbor," "a real worker." The neighboring farmers would give him the free use of their teams to take his pupils to

the places where they gave exhibitions, and in general they treated Mr. Skinner and the inmates in a neighborly manner.

In some quarters there was some unfriendliness to the Home on account of color prejudice and some actions was taken by the Board of Chosen Freeholders requiring Dr. Skinner to give security that the inmates should not become a public charge. In 1866 Dr. Skinner died and the Home was broken up, the pupils being returned to their homes and Mrs. Skinner with her children returning to her former home. A few days after her departure, the house was burned, with indications that it was maliciously set on fire. Mrs. Skinner had the place sold to pay the debts of the institution, relinquishing her dower right in the property for that purpose.

The following certificate, signed by some of the most responsible men in Trenton, will show in what estimation Dr. Skinner was held by those who knew him here:

"This is to certify, that the subscribers were personally acquainted with Dr. P. H. Skinner and Jerusha M., his wife. That they resided in Trenton about five years, having established a school for colored blind, and deaf and dumb children, a class perhaps the most destitute in the country, being then nowhere else provided for. They also published a periodical called *The Deaf and Blind*."

"Dr. Skinner was himself blind, and died suddenly early in 1866, on which account the school was broken up. The building was soon after destroyed by fire, and his wife, whom we believe to have been a faithful help-mate, was left in delicate health to struggle for the support of herself and son."

"Trenton, N. J., 1 mo, 12th, 1870.  
SAMUEL ALLISON,  
SAMUEL E. DECOU,  
BENJ. S. DISBROW,  
WM. C. IVINS,  
PHILIP P. DUNN."

The *Texas Mute Ranger* has made a new departure which we cannot too highly commend. It has changed its general make-up and comes out monthly. It is a much neater looking sheet than formerly, containing twelve pages full of choice reading matter and well selected news concerning the deaf, as well as a page devoted to general news. It evidently believes as well as we do, that it is much better to present a good monthly rather than a poor weekly.

The Western Pennsylvania Institution at Edgewood has enlarged its printing office and now issues instead of the "Holiday Gazette," an eight page paper a little larger in size than the *SILENT WORKER* called the *Western Pennsylvanian*. It is printed on an excellent Cottrell press from new type and its first number is very creditable.



## LOCAL NEWS.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

St. Valentines' Day passed off very quietly here. A few of the pupils, however, received valentines.

The history of our school has been set up and printed by our pupils. It is for the World's Fair, and is a neat piece of work.

Walter Hartman, one of the pupils, is acting as supervisor until a new one has been appointed. Mrs. Swartz is now taking care of the girls.

Mr. and Mrs. Porter have moved into a new house on Division St., close by the school. They like their new place much better than the one on 49 Yard Ave.

The vacancy in the corps of teachers, caused by the death of Miss Gillin, is now being temporarily filled by Miss Ruth Snowden, sister of Miss Elizabeth.

Ray Burdsall, the rising young artist, is expecting a position in one of the Trenton potteries. With such excellent training as Ray has had, we have great hopes for his success, should he obtain a place.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins attended the reception at Major Alex. Oliphant's on West State Street, given in honor of Secretary of War and Mrs. Elkins. They thought Mrs. Elkins a charming woman, and the Secretary took a kindly interest in the deaf, asking several questions about them.

The Assembly has passed two bills for our school authorizing \$5,000 for repairs and appropriates \$15,000 for a sewer system and continuance of manual and industrial education. This is good news, so far, but it will be still better news when we learn that they have passed the Senate and been signed by the Governor.

Mrs. Porter, of the art department, has a leave of absence until the Fall term, and her place is being temporarily filled by Miss Burford, of New York City. Miss Burford is a young lady of refinement, and comes to us highly recommended. We hope she will find teaching the deaf very delightful.

The pupils had a good time on Washington's birthday. Principal Jenkins and Prof. Lloyd told them stories in the chapel in the morning and in the evening they had a social reunion. Among the visitors was Mr. Geo. H. Rigg, a graduate of our school. He was accompanied by two deaf young ladies from Philadelphia.

All marvel at Trenton's ice gorges! All Trenton's people are amazed at such a cold winter! The scene in the river and the flooded districts have been witnessed by many of our institute folks, and all agree that if the people in Venice have to move around the streets in boats as some of Trenton's people had to do this month, that it must be very inconvenient indeed.

Paul Kees, of Newark, N. J., has sent in a year's subscription for the SILENT WORKER, and it gives us much pleasure to receive encourage-

ment from such intelligent graduates as Paul. He is doing well in the printing business, which trade he has followed ever since leaving school. In time we hope to see the names of every intelligent mute in New Jersey on our subscription books. "Every mickle makes a muckle," so the saying goes, and every half dollar received goes towards building up a newspaper that the deaf of New Jersey ought to be proud of.

The *Daily Bulletin*, (printed by the pupils of our school) of February 15th, contained the following:

*It is with deep grief that we announce the death of Miss Gillin whom we all remember as so faithful, so devoted to her work and so fond of the children under her charge. A brief service will be held in the chapel to-morrow morning. Our hearts are too full to say more now.*

Miss Gillin is greatly missed by all the pupils and the publisher of this paper also deplors her loss. He was making arrangements with her whereby the readers of the SILENT WORKER would enjoy a rare treat from her pen. She was an excellent writer and has contributed articles to several periodicals. Mr. Jenkins received a letter from a very dear friend of Miss Gillin, telling how deeply all of her friends feel of her death; also how gratified they were with simple, but touching services held here and in Newark.

## Gov. and Mrs. Werts' Visit.

On Thursday, the 9th of this month, Governor and Mrs. Werts paid a visit to this school.

They went through all the classrooms, and were much interested in seeing the work which was going on. Mrs. Werts spoke to some of the pupils in the oral classes and was pleased to see that they could understand what she said and could answer plainly. The papers of the advanced class were praised by the Governor and the work of the younger classes was equally good in its way.

The Governor was greatly amused at one of the little boys who asked in signs if that was the king, and if he could order anybody's head cut off, if he wanted to. Mrs. Jenkins who was with the visitors, told the Governor what the boy said and he laughed heartily. The work of the classes in carpentry, shoe-making and the other industrial arts was examined and highly approved.

While the visitors were in the art room, a china basket was presented to Mrs. Werts and an ash-tray to the Governor, as souvenirs of their visit. Both pieces were handsomely decorated by Ray Burdsall. Governor Werts took a look through the school, and noticed the great need of repairs and improvements. A nice lunch was served, after which the visitors left. We feel sure that Governor Werts will be a good friend of this school.

## OBITUARY.

We are deeply grieved to announce the death, on the 15th of this month, at the school, of Miss Marcella V. Gillin, one of the most faithful, devoted and intelligent teachers who have given themselves to the work of educating the deaf. Miss Gillin came here in the autumn of 1886, in the capacity of Girls' Supervisor, and in the following winter was appointed teacher. Previously she had worked in the public schools of Newark with such marked success, that she had been chosen as one of the faculty of the City Normal or Teachers' Training School, but had been obliged to give up the place, owing to ill health. On her recovery a good position in the Newark schools was open to her, but her sympathy with the deaf led her to prefer the less attractive position at this school. As supervisor, she performed her duties with scrupulous fidelity and with constant regard for the well-being, in every respect, of the girls under her care. As teacher, she showed the same thoroughness in the performance of duty, and she was always thinking how to reach more effectively the minds of her pupils. With the dullest and most indolent pupils she worked faithfully and even where not much mental activity could be awakened, her patience and kindness won the affection of all, but when at last she was assigned to a class of bright children, the youngest in the school, her happiness and enthusiasm were beautiful to see. Her aim was to make the printed page and the spoken word a source of interest and pleasure to her children, and many were the devices, simple enough in appearance, but carefully thought out, which she used successfully to this end. It is safe to say that the impression she has made on these young hearts will be life-long—nay, eternal. When, last month, it became necessary to fill the place of Girls' Supervisor, left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Jones, she, at the request of the Principal, undertook to perform the duties of that position in addition to those of teacher. Her scrupulous conscientiousness led her to spend almost literally every waking moment in active work, and her performance of the duties in both lines was highly efficient. She kept her health and spirits without the least flagging until the morning of February 8th, when she was taken violently ill and failed steadily until the end came early on the morning of the 15th.

Her sister and brother were with her at the last, and after a brief and touching service on the morning of the 16th, went with the remains to Newark, where the funeral was held on the 16th, at Peddie Memorial Church.

Miss Gillin's character was one easy to understand and to analyze. The keynote of her nature was absolute truth. Of course, we expect well bred people to "keep their tongues from lying and their fingers from picking and stealing." But we mean much more than this. "If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light." Miss Gillin had an eye single to what was beautiful and ennobling in the world of sense, in mind and in character, and it, seemingly, never occurred to her to swerve from following her ideals. Flowers, music, little children were her delight. To her chosen friends she was loyal with a sincerity which allowed the plainest speech when that was best, but which delighted in equally sincere manifestations of esteem and affection. It is not meant that Miss Gillin, more than other mortals, was free from weaknesses and faults, but whatever her shortcomings were, lack of honesty, of sincerity, of courage, certainly were not among them. Her power of will and of endurance were wonderful, giving to her slight frame the power at need, to put forth even physical effort beyond what a larger and more muscular person could exert. Against discouragements, against pain and illness she always kept a brave and cheerful front. What she was in the family circle, what a wealth of affection she felt and inspired, we may understand, but delicacy forbids more than an allusion.

The most appropriate motto for her life seems to us the words of the veteran apostle:

"I have fought a good fight,  
I have finished the course,  
I have kept the faith."

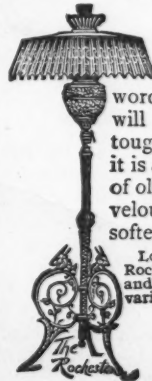
This brave, true and loyal soul now rests from her labors and her works do follow her.

Death takes us all by surprise  
And stays our hurrying feet;  
The great design unfinished lies,  
Our lives are incomplete.

But in the dark unknown,  
Perfect those circles seem,  
Even as the bridge's arch of stone  
Is rounded in the stream.

—Longfellow.

## "Seeing is Believing."



And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has n't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World.

ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

## "The Rochester."





## THE SCHOOL ROOM.

All articles relating to school-room work will come under this head. This department is conducted by ROWLAND B. LLOYD, A.B., to whom all articles on kindred subjects should be addressed.

Having a torn and mutilated copy of Ellis' Primary History of the U. S., I cut out the pictures and pasted them on strong wrapping paper about the size of note paper—one picture to each sheet—and beneath I wrote a number of questions to draw forth the knowledge of the pupil respecting the event illustrated and to compel him to hunt up the facts. To illustrate, one of the pictures represents the excitement caused by the Stamp Act, in Boston. Beneath I have written the following questions:—

1. What does this picture represent?
2. What was the Stamp Act?
3. Why were the Americans angry at it?
4. When was it imposed, and by whom?
5. When was it repealed?
6. Why was it repealed?
7. What great war followed not long after?

It strikes me that this is an excellent mode of studying history for pupils who know enough of language to pick out the facts. The picture impresses the occurrence on the mind more indelibly than the text.

R. B. L.

## Exercise Papers.

## I.

1. Ask how far it is to Jersey City.
2. Ask when the cars go.
3. Ask the fare.
4. Ask the excursion fare to Chicago.
5. Ask my weight.
6. Ask the price of a quart of milk.
7. Ask how many pints make a qt.
8. Ask if I can skate.
9. Ask where Mr. Wright lives.
10. Ask how much it is.
11. Ask what it is made of.
12. Ask where coffee grows.
13. Ask when you can go home.
14. Ask for a slice of bread.
15. Ask where Santa Claus lives.
16. Ask how long it takes to go to Europe.

## II.

1. What kind of hat do you wear?
2. Is it in good condition?
3. What kind do you want?
4. How much do you expect to pay?
5. Which do you like best, hard or soft hats?
6. What size do you wear?
7. What is it made of?
8. How much did it cost?
9. What did you give for it?
10. Do you want a new one?

## III.

1. What is a fowl covered with?
2. What is a pullet?
3. What is a cockerel?
4. Do roosters lay eggs?
5. Where do fowls sleep?
6. What kind of fowls do you like best?
7. What is a good hen worth?
8. What is a "sitting of eggs"?
9. How long does a hen sit on her eggs?

10. When does a pullet begin to lay?
11. What is a dozen of eggs worth?
12. How can we keep eggs a long time?

## IV.

1. What newspaper is this?
2. Where is it published?
3. What is the subscription price?
4. What is the price per copy?
5. Is it a daily or a weekly paper?
6. Is it illustrated?
7. Does it contain many advertisements?
8. Write for a specimen copy?
9. Write a letter to enclose your subscription.

## V.

1. In what city is this school located?
2. In what part of the State is it?
3. What river flows by?
4. What canal passes through it?
5. What railroads connect it with other places?
6. What is the city famous for?
7. How is the city lighted at night?
8. Why is it called the capital of New Jersey?
9. Who have large stores here and what kind?
10. How far is the Deaf - Mute school from Clinton St. Station?

## VI.

1. What is our country composed of?
2. Who is the President?
3. When was he elected?
4. What are his politics?
5. Did you vote? Why not?
6. Do you wish to vote?
7. Who was the first President?
8. How long ago was it?
9. Where does the President live?
10. Who is the governor of New Jersey?
11. When was he elected?
12. Who will be the next President?

## VII.

1. Draw a picture of a mountain range.
2. Draw a picture of a mountain and mark its base, its summit, its slope.
3. What is the longest mountain range in the world?
4. What is the highest mountain in the world?
5. Where is it?
6. How high is it?
7. Are there any mountains in New Jersey? Where?
8. Are there any mountains south of Trenton?
9. What is the climate on the summit of a high mountain?
10. Do you think any body can climb to the summit of Mt. Everest? Why?

## Examination Papers for the Advanced Class.

## POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Find out the following points about the German Empire and write a composition embodying them:

1. Its location.
2. Its area and population compared with the United States.
3. Its composition.
4. Its form of government.
5. Its standing among the nations.
6. Its climate and productions.
7. Its general surface.

8. The condition of the people.
9. Its commerce.
10. The Emperor.

## Physical Geography.

1. What is probably the condition of the interior of the earth and what reasons are there for supposing this to be the case?
2. Where are volcanoes most numerous?
3. What are ejected from their craters?
4. How were Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed?
5. What changes are constantly occurring in the surface of the earth?
6. How are rocks classified and what is the difference between the classes?
7. What are found in fossiliferous rocks?
8. What does this show?

## Scudder &amp; Dunham.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Sept. 20th.

Do you want a sewing machine? Can you afford to want it very much when you have an opportunity to buy like this.

We sell the high arm Philadelphia Singer, with walnut or antique oak table and all the attachments complete.

At \$19.50, with two drawers,  
At \$20.50, with four drawers.

We give you a certificate of warranty for five years; we will send the machine to your home for trial. It will do anything that any other sewing machine will do; it will do it as well. You can see them in Broad street store to-day.

1. In what business are Messrs. Scudder & Dunham?
2. What do they advertise here?
3. What prices do they ask?
4. Is \$20.50 a high price for a sewing machine?
5. What are the stands made of?
6. Can you name some of the attachments of a sewing machine?
7. How long do they warrant the machine?
8. What other inducement do they offer purchasers?

## Original Compositions.

## THE NEGROES OF AFRICA.

The negroes live in Africa. They belong to the black race. They are savages because they have no schools in Africa. They do not want much clothes in Africa, because it is very hot. They never work, because everything grow themselves. They sleep on the grass all the day. When they are hungry, they will go and get some things on the tree. They have no good houses. Their houses are made of hay. They have no beds in their houses. They fight with crocodiles or elephants or lions. When they come to America they will become intelligent. They have no money. Some white men are found in Africa. The black women cover their heads with gum and make horns on their heads. They make holes in their ears and nose. Sometimes they make a large fire on the ground and run around the fire. Some of the negroes eat human flesh. The black people have no schools there. Some

of the negroes have schools in America. C. C.

## NEW JERSEY.

There are twenty-one counties. It is bounded on the north by New York; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the Delaware Bay, and on the west by the Delaware River. There are one million people in New Jersey. New Jersey is in the eastern part of the United States. The largest cities are Newark, Paterson, Jersey City, Camden and Trenton. It has potteries in Trenton. It has zinc mines in Warren County and Sussex County. Peaches, pears and other fruits are raised in New Jersey more than the other states. Their soil is very rich. New Jersey has towns, valleys and cities.

New Jersey is bounded on the north by New York, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Delaware Bay, on the west by the Delaware River. The Delaware River is between it and Pennsylvania. It has no seaport, except Jersey City. Its greatest length from north to south is about 167 miles. It is in average width about fifteen miles. It is not an island. The coast is irregular. It has a peninsula in the southern part which is called Cape May.

## VOLCANOES.

Way back in the year 79 A.D., there was a beautiful city by the name of Pompeii, a resort of the Roman noblemen. Pompeii was the most charming city at that time, but a misfortune befell it and now it is in ruins. One day the city was as peaceful as ever, but in a little while the people felt a rumbling sound under their feet and then a loud noise and all became dark at once. The people knew it was death to stay, so they ran for their lives. What do you think was the cause? All of you know. There was a large volcano near the foot of Italy; so it was in eruption. It sent out lava by the ton and ashes also. The people who staid perished. The city was entirely covered with ashes, so were the villages near by. A city near a volcano is always in danger. No one can tell when it will go into eruption. Mt. Vesuvius is the most famous volcano in the world and has been in eruption several times, but the one in 79 A.D. was the worst of all. About seventeen hundred years after the eruption, working men were standing over the city (not in the air). They thought Pompeii was under their feet; so work begun. When they had dug down several feet, they touched the roof of one of the houses. They made a hole in the roof and then went in the house. The furniture was not damaged. Everything was in the place it had occupied the day the people fled nearly 1700 years before. R. B.

A courage which looks easy and yet is rare: the courage of a teacher repeating day after day the same lessons—the least rewarded of all forms of courage.—Balzac.



## ABOUT THE DEAF.

The cashier of a national bank in Sturgis, Mich., is William M. Allman, a former student of the National Deaf-Mute College.

C. F. Stites, the mute bicyclist, has ridden over one thousand miles on his wooden spoked-wheel, and will ride on it to the Chicago World's Fair.

A deaf Norwegian lives in Minneapolis, who is 9 feet 6 inches tall, and weighs 350 pounds. We might call this a heavy, as well as long, silence.

It is reported in the newspapers that W. E. Hoy, the famous deaf-mute base-ball player, will probably and is likely to sign a contract with Washington for another season.

Phil. Tobin must have a good "pull" to receive the re-appointment as door-keeper for the Brooklyn Aldermen. About an hour's work a week and \$1,200! Whew! Wish we had a slice of it.

The deaf man whose heroism probably saved the lives of numerous passengers of the steamer "Keystone State," which burned on the Ohio River a few weeks ago, was George Webster. He was one of the early pupils of the Ohio School, and has been on the river for over thirty years.

Baron Leon de Lenval, of Nice, has offered a prize of 3,000 francs to the inventor of a microphonic apparatus for improving the hearing of deaf persons. The prize will be awarded at the International Otological Congress in Florence, next September, and the instrument must be sent to Professor Adam Politzer or Professor Victor Lerg, Vienna. It is to be hoped that others will follow the example of generous Baron Lenval, and that the result of the baron's offer will be an instrument that will really improve the hearing of deaf persons.—*Silent World*.

An almost unprecedented sight was witnessed in the Supreme Court this morning. It was an attorney arguing a case who could not hear a sound. N. B. Lutes, of Lutes & Lutes, of Tiffin, was the gentleman in question, and he spoke for an hour in the case of Anson C. Barbur, receiver, against the Tiffin National Bank of Tiffin et al. Mrs. Lutes, wife of the attorney, was present and translated the speech of the opposing attorney to her husband by lip-signs. She uttered no sound, but what she said was perfectly understood by her husband. When the opposing attorney made some statement that was not correct, Mr. Lutes interposed his objection almost as soon as a person could with perfect hearing faculties.—*Columbus Dispatch*.

Mr. N. B. Lutes, above referred to, about fifteen years ago discovered that his hearing was gradually but surely deserting him, and being resolved not to give up the practice of law, called on Mrs. Ida W. Kessler, then teacher of articulation at the Ohio Institution, who gave him lessons in the art of lip-reading in which he became so proficient that

with the aid of his wife who listens to all that is said in court and repeats it to him, he has been able to keep up his practice.—*Maryland Bulletin*.

The *Mutes' Chronicle*, under the heading of "Cleveland," says:—Mr. Geary, of New York, a graduate of Fanwood Institution, and an undergraduate of Columbia College, N. Y., came here about Sept. 15th to start a day school for the deaf in this city. He has succeeded in finding 44 uneducated deaf children, 23 of whom are of school age but not at school. 12 of whom are not yet, but will soon be of school age. Five of the 44 attended public or private schools and 4 have attend the Institution at Columbus but a short time. There are still more names to be investigated.

School opened Nov. 1st at Room 509, Arcade, with an enrollment of 16 pupils, and the work of teaching them has been going on steadily. Mr. Geary's wife teaches those who have any ability to speak, articulation, and likewise those who can be benefitted by it. They use the combined system. Mr. Geary has had a wide experience as a teacher, as most of his pupils in his present school prove. Some only six weeks under tuition show a surprising progress and are able to express their thoughts, wants, etc., clearly. Mr. and Mrs. Geary are a fine young couple, and the deaf of Cleveland all agree in wishing them every possible success in connection with their school. Census statistics show a very large deaf population for Northern Ohio—more than the number that ought to be at the Columbus School.

## Crew of Deaf-Mutes.

Schooner Mary and Belle, now lying at Swain's wharf, is probably the only vessel in the world with a crew that are deaf and dumb. The schooner is a small vessel, but is neat and trim, and shows a spirit of care and neatness that might with advantage be emulated by larger crafts that are manned by men who can speak rather than signal the English language. The captain of the craft is George W. Bennett, a native of Brooklyn, Conn., who resides with his wife in Tiverton, R.I. He is an intelligent looking man of about 50 years, and appears alive to all that is going on around him and appears to enjoy life in silence and speechlessness. He has been in the employ of W. J. Brightman, of Newport, who owns the Mary and Belle, for the past 20 years. He was educated at a Hartford school for deaf and dumb people. The man who assists him in handling the vessel is named Charlie Malone. Charlie is not as well along in years as the captain. He also appears chipper and happy. He was educated in the school where the captain learned to make his fingers do the talking. These two deaf and dumb men manage the stanch schooner Mary and Belle admirably. They are always on the lookout, and sleep with one eye open, as good sailors always should. When they are caught in heavy squalls the captain cannot shriek out his commands, but simply attracts his man's attention, and then tells him what he wants by

signs, while he sticks to the wheel.—*Inquirer and Mirror, Nantucket, Mass.*

## A Possible Cause of the Unbalanced Gait of the Deaf.

Modern science has discovered a function, that is, an unknown function, of the ear. It seems that the ear is not alone an organ of hearing, but it also has a good deal to do with the sense of equilibrium. Some interesting experiments have recently been made by the government scientists at Washington on sharks. They find that when a portion of a shark's auditory apparatus has been removed he is unable to maintain his balance in the water. The part of the ear on which this faculty seems to depend is the labyrinth. If the nerve leading to the labyrinth is cut, the same effect is produced of upsetting the animal balance.

From which a correspondent has drawn the conclusion, that the peculiar, shuffling, unbalanced gait of the mute, may be ascribed to this cause.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

The writer of this squib had a little experience of his own on this line. He had the grippe and for a couple of days was very deaf in one ear and did not hear in the other. He discovered that he was imitating a habit of the deaf, which he had criticised and tried to correct again and again, viz., that of dragging his feet. He found that there was a certain uncertainty in his efforts to keep the center of gravity over the

base. When the grippe took its departure and hearing became normal, the natural gait returned. It seems to him now that he pretty nearly knows why the deaf are inclined to drag their feet.—*Nebraska Journal*.

## ASOLIOQUY.

No sound, no sound! no loudly chiming bell,  
No cannon's boom, nor wind's intensest roar,  
Nor thunder peal, nor ocean's loudest swell,  
Nor music such as high-toned organs pour,  
Or best-strung harps yield from their secret store.

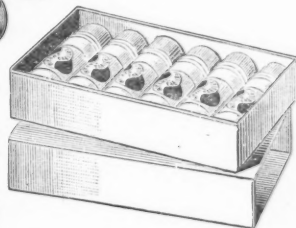
No sound, no sound! I dwell alone, alone,  
In silence such as reigns in deepest grave,  
Not even my own voice in sigh or moan  
Starting a single ripple or sound-wave,  
To flow until the shores of sense they lave.

No sound except the echoes of the past,  
Seeming at times in tones now loud, now low,  
The voices of a congregation vast,  
Praising the God from whom all blessings flow  
Until my heart with rapture is aglow.

No pleasant sound, yet I am well content  
To wait until the Master deigns to say  
In tones of sympathy made eloquent,  
"It is enough; lo! thy deliverance day  
Is dawning; weary prisoner, come away."

Sweet words! If they shall be the first to break

The silence of these swiftly fleeting years,  
What a grand recompense! Henceforth I make  
Them the assuagers of my sighs and tears  
The kind rebukers of my doubts and fears.—*Angie Fuller Fischer*.

R.I.P.A.N.S.  
TABLETS

are compounded in accordance with a medical formula known and admitted by all educated physicians to be the oldest, most standard, most widely used, most frequently prescribed, and by far the most valuable of any that the profession has discovered. In the Tablets the ingredients are presented in a new form that is gaining favor all over the world and becoming the fashion with modern physicians and modern patients.

The Tablets are compact, easy to carry, tasteless and easy to swallow if taken according to directions, and the dose is always accurate. Every one enjoys the method and the result. The Tablets act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; dispel colds, headaches and fevers; cure habitual constipation, making enemas unnecessary; are acceptable to the stomach and truly beneficial in effects.

A single TABLET taken after the evening meal, or just before retiring, or, better still, at the moment when the first indication is noted of an approaching cold, headache, any symptom of indigestion or depression of spirits, will remove the whole difficulty in an hour, without the patient being conscious of any other than a slightly warming effect, and that the expected illness failed to materialize or disappeared.

## PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The Tablets are put up in one gross family packages (144 Tablets) for \$2, and each \$2 package contains four boxes, retailing for 75 cents each, or two for \$1.25. In each box six vials are carefully packed, and in each vial six Tablets are corked and protected in a manner that makes them convenient to carry in the pocket or portemonnaie and ensures the retention of strength and quality for years, or until used. There is no fear of spilling or spoiling of anything with which they come in contact. Sample vials may be purchased for 15 cents. The Tablets may be ordered through the nearest druggist, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price. Consumers will notice that the family package (1 gross, 144 Tablets, \$2) is by far the most economical. It is also convenient for division among neighbors and friends. A purchaser of a gross who sells three of the 75 cent boxes, has his own free and a profit besides, and at points where the druggists do not carry the goods in stock, a division in this way may be a convenience all around.

— FOR SALE BY —

**RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY,**  
10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.





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**DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**  
Prescriptions carefully compounded from the  
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Fine Cigars, Tobaccos and  
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Tiles, Wood and Slate Mantels,  
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Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

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## DO YOU KNOW HOTTEL

Sells the best \$1.50 and \$2.00 Derby in the  
city, also a full line of fine Hats,  
College Caps, &c.  
33 East State St.

**BICYCLES!**  
ALL MAKES  
Send for catalogue of new & second hand wheels  
**BICYCLES REPAIRED.**  
**WHITE CYCLE CO.,**  
29 South Warren St., TRENTON, N. J.

**THE LACE WEB SPRING.**  
(Patented August 12, 1884.)  
This Bed Spring is the most complete ever offered  
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sure of 2000 pounds. For simplicity, beauty, com-  
fort and durability, it has no equal. There is no  
wood, chains, hooks, or rivets used in its construc-  
tion. Manufactured exclusively by the  
**TRENTON SPRING MATTRESS CO.,**  
TRENTON, N. J.

## BE SURE

and buy your clothing at the **American  
Clothing & Tailoring Co.,** 3 East  
State St., cor. Warren. Clothing to order  
if desired; pants to measure \$3, \$4, and  
\$5. Coat and vest, \$10. and up to order.

## EYES

Examined by skillful  
Specialists

### AT APPLIGATE'S

STATE & WARREN STS.,  
TRENTON, N. J.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

## JOHN C. DEMMERT

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## Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry,

Repairing of all kinds promptly  
attended to.

23 EAST STATE STREET,  
TRENTON, N. J.

## You Can Get It at Kaufman's:

### HUMOROUS.

"A little nonsense now and then  
Is relished by the best of men."

"You can't have the old excuse of  
'no snow' now," she whispered, after  
suggesting a sleigh ride.

"Well," he answered, "it's pretty  
near the same thing—now it's 'no  
cash.'"—*New York Herald.*

Highwayman (to deaf individual):  
"Money or your life." Deaf indi-  
vidual (in carriage with wife): "What  
is that? Money or my wife? Well,  
then, take my wife."—*Deaf Chroni-  
cle.*

Dickey after his Thanksgiving din-  
ner said with a sigh, "I wish tur-  
keys could be double-breasted."

"They say Tony's injuries were  
the result of a practical joke."

"Yes. The chappies told him that  
a big, burly fellow in the bar was  
deaf and dumb, and Tony walked  
over to him with a sweet smile and  
told him he was a fool."

"Well?"  
"The man wasn't deaf and dumb."—*Deaf Chronicle.*

It may have its drawbacks, but the  
mutes' mode of conversing is certain-  
ly handy.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

### Silent, but Awful!

Oh, lucky it is that the world ne'er knows  
The silent but awful remark,  
That over the deaf-mute fingers flows,  
When he steps on a tack in the dark.

### Would Like One of His Wife's.

Customer—Are you the man that  
takes speaking likenesses of folks?

Artist—I believe I have that honor.

Customer—Well, I'd like to have  
you try your luck on my wife. She is  
a mute.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

**BUY THE  
LIGHT RUNNING  
NEW HOME**



FINEST  
WOOD WORK,  
BEST  
ATTACHMENTS

MOST  
DURABLE,  
EASIEST  
TO  
MANAGE,

**THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.**  
Send TEN cents to 28 Union Sq., N. Y.,  
for our prize game, "Blind Luck," and  
win a New Home Sewing Machine.

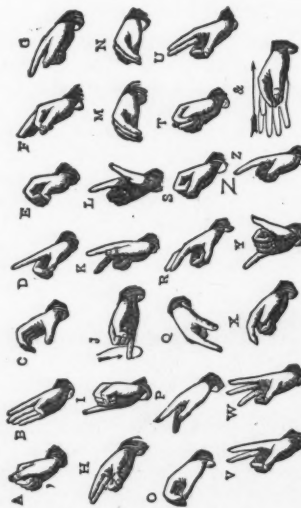
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